



The Patriot

The Ozark Mountain Chapter Newsletter

April 2025

Volume 45 Issue 4



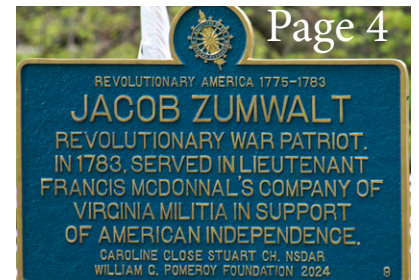
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MEMBERS

Please notify chapter registrar Steve Perkins Patriotmarcher @ fastmail .com of any recent or anticipated change to contact information: address, phone, e-mail



The Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR Challenge Coins are for sale. These coins are \$5.00 each from Compatriot J. Howard Fisk.

On the Cover

Guest speaker at the MOSSAR Annual Conference
Julien Pierre Icher, founder and President of The Lafayette Trail, Inc.



Photographs provided by: Daniel Piedlow, Margaret Swales, Debbie Perkins, Jeff Settle
Editor: Daniel Piedlow



The President's Message

By President J. Howard Fisk
Greetings patriots,

I have been thinking about all of the events that we support each year and wondering how we manage to pull off so many. I guess it's just a matter of dedication to the SAR oath that we all took when we were sworn in. I ask that you find a way to get involved with one of our projects and become a leader in taking part in nurturing the project to a successful execution.

Please read the newsletter thoroughly, taking special notice to find one or more events that you can join. Keep in mind that you and your family should attend as many events as possible.

I'll see you at the May meeting, Howard

J. Howard Fisk, President
Minuteman 2023-2024



Remember, you can order your Ozark Mountain Chapter SAR shirts from Missouri Embroidery. Their phone number is: (417) 889-2221 and their address is: 1307 S. Glenstone Ave.

Minutes of the Ozark Mountain Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution

April 19, 2025

9:30 A.M. to 10:00 A.M.

Greene County Library Center

Minutes recorded by Don King, Secretary

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 A.M. by President Fisk

President Fisk announced we would forgo the Pledge of Allegiance

President Fisk asked the body to introduce themselves

The Membership report was given on behalf of Genealogist as follows:

32 Applicants and prospects, of the 32, 12 have been sent to the state, and seven are on the way to the national. One new member, Mr. Hodges, will be inducted in May. Our membership stands at 116 regular and dual members. Last year at this time, we had 107, so we have gone from 107 to 116, and in 2018, we had 102 members. Steve came across some old information that in 1996, we had 44 members, 31 living in southwest Missouri, and the remainder from out of state. David Appleby was adopted as a new member in 1996. 3 members remain from 1996, Glen Gore, Gary Bishop, and David Appleby.

President Fisk asked for the treasurer's report:

Checking account: 5454.91

CFO account: 10,004.00

6035 expenditures: 449.91

Total Funds: 15009.00

Motion was made and seconded and was unanimously accepted

No other old business was presented and there was no new business

President Fisk turned the meeting over to Ken Lawrence to discuss the upcoming events that were distributed before the meeting.

Meeting was adjourned at 10:00 A.M. without the recessional as that and the pledge will be recited at the Lexington and Concord Remembrance Ceremony

Fort Zumwalt Monument Marker

MOSSAR Color Guard responded to a state muster to support the DAR Caroline Close Stewart Chapter on Sunday, April 27, 2025, at O'Fallon. At Fort Zumwalt Park, a permanent historical marker was unveiled to recognize the home of Revolutionary War patriot Jacob Zumwalt. The procession of colors was led by the Lewis & Clark Fife & Drum Corps, followed by twelve SAR Color Guard members. Upon falling into their positions, Regent Lori Vilbert and State Regent Lisa Parks proceeded with the ceremony and historical biography of soldier Jacob Zumwalt, and ultimately, the unveiling followed by a triple-volley with five muskets. The group then proceeded to the Heald House, where a bronze Revolutionary War marker set into a large stone was unveiled. This, in the 250th year after the start of the war, commemorates the men and women who joined together to achieve American Independence. Photos by Dan Piedlow and Debbie Perkins.



From some legend and mostly established family history, Jacob Zumwalt and family were early settlers to the eastern Missouri area in present-day O'Fallon. By surname, you see German heritage, originally from the Pennsylvania colony. Five of his brothers followed him. Spanish land grant #55 provided 450 arpents (383 acres) situated both sides of Belleau Creek. Present Ft. Zumwalt Park is on a part of that original patent. The split log home may have been the first situated north of the Missouri River. Greater detail can be found at <https://ofallonmohistory.com/2017/09/11/jacob-zumwalt-and-zumwalts-fort/>



Lexington and Concord Medals are available for purchase for \$35.00 from Compatriot J. Howard Fisk. He has only 10, then you will have to purchase them from the National website: www.sar.org


Birthday's

Bryan Hood	4-1
Donnie Williams	4-5
Edwin Frederickson	4-11
James Mason	4-13
Samuel Leavitt	4-15
Steven Lawson	4-17
Randy Painter	4-17
David Appleby	4-18
James Harris	4-19
Charles Clark	4-20
Eric Sampson	4-20
Jesse Haggard	4-24
Donald Pruitt	4-25
Steven Montague	4-28
Frank Snelson	4-29

COVER STORY



The Arms & Events Of April 19, 1775
The Shot Heard R




April 2025 marks 250 years since the momentous events at Lexington and Concord—the opening salvos of the American Revolution. Today, exhaustive research of primary accounts and surviving firearms and artifacts give us a clearer picture of what really happened.

BY JOEL BOHY

Many volumes have been published telling of the events leading up to the Revolutionary War, as well as the fighting on the first day, April 19, 1775—some more fictitious than true. However, using primary accounts, extant arms, archaeological finds and by studying the battle damage left behind, today we have a much better understanding of what happened, along with the types of firearms that were being used by the men who fought on that pivotal day.

On the night of April 18, 1775, about 750 British regulars began a march from Boston, Mass., to Concord,

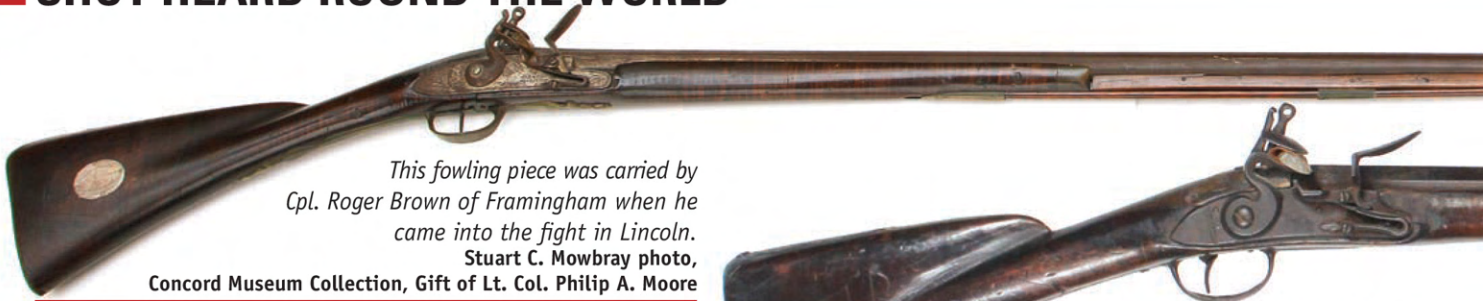
a town about 18 miles to the west, to destroy warlike stores being hidden there. They had been purchased by the Massachusetts Provincial Congress' Committee of Safety and Supplies to form and supply a provincial army once the inevitable war broke out. Colonel James Barrett of Concord oversaw the supplies, and the lists of these stores still survive. From artillery, cannon shot, tents, musket balls, powder, cartridges and provisions to medical kits, wooden bowls, spoons and 15,000 canteens, it is very evident why the British felt they should go to Concord and destroy this materiel.



Captain John Parker's Lexington militia company returning fire on British light infantry who had fired upon them, killing eight and wounding 10 others.

ound The World”

SHOT HEARD ROUND THE WORLD

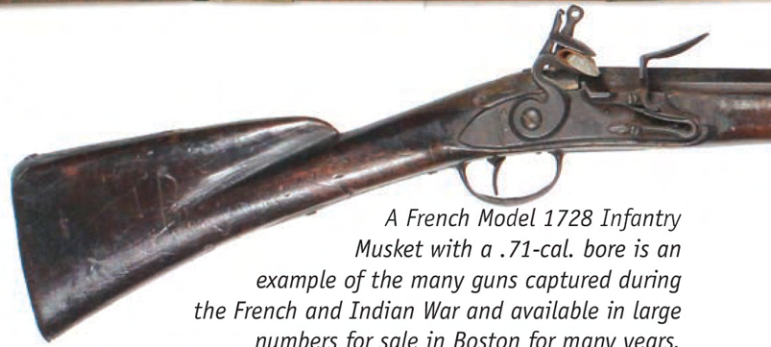


This fowling piece was carried by Cpl. Roger Brown of Framingham when he came into the fight in Lincoln.

Stuart C. Mowbray photo,
Concord Museum Collection, Gift of Lt. Col. Philip A. Moore

The British regulars were ferried from Boston Common to Phipps Farm, a piece of land on the Cambridge side of the Charles River, owned by loyalist Richard Lechmere. Once assembled, they begin their march to Concord. In a letter to an unknown friend, Lechmere wrote, "At about 11 o'clock at night 700 grenadiers and light Infantry were carried in Boats to my farm, and order'd to march to Concord in order to Destroy some magazines of stores that the Rebels had Lodg'd there, but according to Custom by some means or other they obtained such early intelligence of the design."

A little earlier that night, at about 7 or 8 p.m., a British patrol had been spotted on the Concord Road in Cambridge and word got out that the regulars were on the move. Elbridge Gerry, a member of the Committee of Safety and Supplies, had stayed the night at the Black Horse Tavern in the Cambridge village of Menotomy on April 18th after



A French Model 1728 Infantry Musket with a .71-cal. bore is an example of the many guns captured during the French and Indian War and available in large numbers for sale in Boston for many years.

Don Troiani collection

a meeting of the committee. He wrote a note to John Hancock, who was staying just up the road in Lexington with Reverend Jonas Clarke, that he had seen the British patrol heading west. Reverend Clarke mentioned the information reaching Lexington:

"On the evening of the eighteenth of April, 1775 we received two messages; the first verbal, the other by express, in writing, from the committee of safety, who were then sitting in the westerly part of Cambridge, directed to the Honorable John Hancock, Esq; (who, with the Honorable Samuel Adams, Esq; was then providentially with us) informing, that eight or nine officers of the king's troops were seen, just before night, passing the road towards Lexington, in a musing, contemplative posture; and it was suspected they were out upon some evil design."

After receiving the written message, Hancock wrote back to Gerry at 9 p.m.: "I am much oblig'd for your Notice, it is said the officers are gone Concord Road, & I will send word thither I am full with you we ought to be serious, & I hope your decisions will be effectual." A few hours later, Paul Revere and William Dawes, along with many other riders unknown to history, would sound the alarm throughout the countryside. Local militia and minute companies quickly awoke to take up their arms, form and march toward the town of Concord.

At dawn on April 19th, the British column marched through Lexington on its way to Concord. Captain John Parker, commander of the Lexington militia, stood with his company on the green awaiting their arrival. Just days later, in his deposition of the events, John Robbins, a member of Parker's company, wrote about what happened next:

"Being drawn up sometime before sunrise, on the green or common, and I being in the front rank, there suddenly appeared a number of the King's troops, about a thousand, as I thought, at the distance of about sixty or seventy yards from us, huzzaing, and on a quick pace towards us, with three officers in their front on horse back, and on full gallop towards us, the foremost of which cried, throw down your arms, ye villains, ye rebels, upon which said company dispersing,

An illustration of a provincial militia or minuteman armed and equipped according to law shows him with a long civilian fowling piece not adapted for a bayonet.





the foremost of the three officers ordered their men saying fire, by God, fire, at which moment we received a very heavy and close fire from them, at which instant, being wounded, I fell, and several of our men were shot dead."

Robbins was badly wounded, shot in the back of the neck with a .69-cal. ball that traveled through his neck, shattering his lower jaw and exiting his mouth. Nine others were wounded and eight killed. After the smoke had cleared, the column reformed, cheered and marched off to Concord.

As the British left Lexington, there was a straggler who was captured by Joshua Simonds, one of Capt. Parker's men. His story was passed down and states that the British prisoner, "... was an Irishman, fully six feet in height, and manifested but little interest in the morning excursion. To my inquiry as to his delay, I found he had been overcome with liquor, lingered behind, and lost his companions. I took him to a place of safe keeping, away from the possible line of march of the army when they should return. He was thus the first prisoner captured on that day."

Simonds' story continues: "His musket, a good specimen of the king's arms, I also took, appropriated to my own use, and at the close of that day turned it over to Captain Parker as public property. I was not able to ascertain the remainder of the man's experience, but the gun is of interest to all."

In 1860, the captured British musket was donated by Parker's grandson, Theodore Parker, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The gun is a British Pattern 1756 Long Land musket and is marked on the barrel to the 43rd Regiment of Foot. Given that it is a Long Land, and that the captured man was "fully six feet in height," it was more than likely captured from a grenadier of the 43rd. A petition in the Massachusetts State Archives written by British prisoners held in Concord lists a Duncan McDonald. He was the only 43rd grenadier captured on April 19th and may have been the soldier who "had been overcome with liquor" and surrendered his musket to Simonds.

Concord had received the alarm prior to the arrival of the regulars and began removing or hiding as much of the war-like materiel as they could in a short amount of time, as well as assembling the minute and militia companies. Thaddeus Blood, a member of Capt. Nathan Barrett's militia company, remembered, "On the 19th of April 1775, about 2 o'clock in the morning I was called out of bed by John Barritt a Sergt of the Militia Comy to which I belonged. (I was 20 years of age the 28th of May next following). I joined the company under Capt. Nathan Barrett (afterward Col.) at the old court house about 3 o'clock and was ordered to go into the court house to draw ammunition, after the company had all their ammunition were paraded near the meeting house."

According to Blood, the Concord men were soon joined by others from Lincoln, and it was decided that they should march toward Lexington: "We were then formed, the minute on the right, & Capt. Barrett's on the left, & marched in order to the end of Meriam's hill then so called. & saw the British troops coming down Brook's hill. The sun was arising & shined on their arms & they made a noble appearance in their red coats & gliding arms—we retreated in order, over the top of the hill to the liberty pole erected on the height opposite the meeting house & made a halt, the main body of the British marched up in the road. & a detachment followed us over the hill & halted in half gun shot of us, at the pole we then marched over the Burying ground to the road, and then over the Bridge to Flint's Hill, or punckataissett, so called at that time, & were followed by two companies of the British over the Bridge."

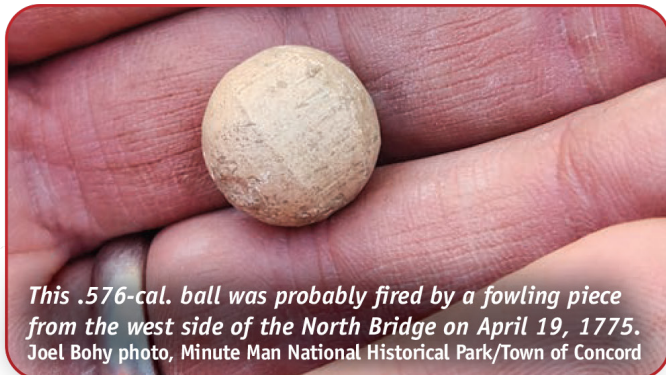


Depicted as he would have appeared on April 19, a British grenadier of the 52nd Regiment of Foot is shown armed with a Pattern 1756 Long Land musket.

SHOT HEARD ROUND THE WORLD



Captain David Brown's fowling piece-musket was carried into battle on April 19 at the North Bridge, within sight of his own front yard.
Courtesy of the Museum of the American Revolution



This .576-cal. ball was probably fired by a fowling piece from the west side of the North Bridge on April 19, 1775.
Joel Bohy photo, Minute Man National Historical Park/Town of Concord

After their arrival in Concord, the regulars searched the town and destroyed some of the warlike stores, although much of the materiel had been hidden or moved prior to their arrival. Some gun carriages and wheels were burned on the common, the trunnions were knocked off three 24-lb. cannons, musket balls were tossed into the Milldam, and flour, salt fish and other supplies were destroyed.

Concord minuteman Amos Barrett remembered, "Thair was in the town House a number of intrechen tools witch they carried out and Burnt them. At last they said it was better to Burn them in the house and sot fire to them in the house, but our people Begd of them not to Burn the house, and put it out. It wont long before it was set fire again but finaly it warnt Burnt. Their was about 100 Barrels of flower in Mr. Hubbards malt house, the Rold that out an nockd them to pieces and Rold some in the mill pond, whitch was saved after they was goon."

At around 9 a.m., the provincials, numbering around 450, were stationed on a rise above the North Bridge. Smoke from the burning stores alarmed the men, and it was decided to march to the bridge and into town. One of the British light infantry companies was at the bridge, while two companies were on the west side of the bridge.

With the provincials marching toward them, Blood remembered, "They then retreated over the Bridge & retreating took up 3 plank, and formed part in the road & part on each side, our men the same time marching in very good order, along the road in double file. At that time an officer rode up & a gun was fired. I saw where the Ball threw up the water about the middle of the river, then a second & a

third shot, & the cry of fire, fire was made from front to rear. The fire was almost simultaneous with the cry, & I think it was not more than 2 minutes if so much till the British run & the fire ceased." Two provincials were killed, as were two British soldiers, with another mortally wounded. British light infantry then retreated back to Concord center.

Captain David Brown of Concord commanded one of Concord's two minute companies during the North Bridge fight and lived just on the west side within view of the bridge. His musket survives, which is built from a variety of parts. It has a bore of .75 caliber, a locally made iron ramrod, some imported or re-used fittings, and it had a lug on the underside of the barrel near the muzzle to attach a bayonet.

A recent archaeological study conducted on the east side of the North Bridge found five fired provincial overshot in numerous different calibers, from a .41-cal. swan shot to a .70-cal. ball, which covers a variety of the ammunition types fired from arms used by the colonists that day.

For another two hours, the British searched for stores, then formed to march back. They were attacked a mile outside of town by provincial forces. Thus began the "running battle" as they attempted to get back to Boston. After the devastation in Lexington earlier in the morning, Capt. Parker had reformed his company to march off and meet the regulars upon their return. On a piece of ground on the Lexington/Lincoln line, his men waited. As the British column passed by, Parker's men fired and retreated to hit them again further down the road. Archaeological digs conducted in that area have found



A bifold shutter from Menotomy (Arlington) evidences bullet entrance and exit holes.
Stuart C. Mowbray photograph, Arlington Historical Society collection

The Jason Russell house in Arlington, Mass., (opposite) was the scene of heavy fighting on April 19.
Joel Bohy photo



the spot where the action took place. Musket balls fired by the regulars have been found, as was a row of fired balls from provincial fowling pieces, which were being used by many of the Lexington men for their militia service.

Another gun donated in 1860 by Theodore Parker to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was the fowling piece carried by his grandfather, Capt. John Parker. It is a no-frills gun with a .64-cal. bore and is of typical New England form with a dropped French-style butt. The barrel was shortened sometime in the 19th century before its donation to the Commonwealth.

At the Ebenezer Fiske house in Lexington, James Hayward of Acton stopped at a well to get a much-needed drink of water. He saw a British soldier who had been looting the house come out the front door, and they both fired at each other. The British soldier fell dead and Hayward was mortally wounded—he didn't survive for long.

Rebekah Fiske, daughter-in-law of the owner of the house, wrote, "After the rattle of musketry had grown somewhat weaker from distance, and my heart became more relieved of its apprehensions, I resolved to return home. But what an altered scene began to present itself, as I approached the house—garden walls thrown down—my flowers trampled upon—earth and herbage covered with the marks of hurried footsteps. The house had been broken open, and on the doorstep—awful spectacle—there lay a British soldier dead, on his face, though yet warm, in his blood, which was still trickling from a bullet-hole through his vitals. His bosom and his pockets were stuffed with my effects, which he had been pillaging, having broken into the house through a window. On entering my front room, I was horror-struck. Three mangled soldiers lay groaning on the floor and weltering in their blood, which had gathered in large puddles about them.

"Beat out my brains, I beg of you," cried one of them, a young Briton, who was dreadfully pierced with bullets, through almost every part of his body, 'and relieve me from this agony.' You will die soon enough, said I, with a revengeful pique. A grim Irishman, shot through the jaws, lay beside him, who mingled his groans of desperation with curses on the villain who had so horridly wounded him. The third was a young American, employing his dying breath in prayer. A bullet had passed through his body, taking off in its course the lower part of his powder-horn. The name of this youthful patriot was J. Haywood [Hayward], of Acton. His father came and carried his body home; it now lies in Acton graveyard."

As mentioned, Hayward was shot through his powder horn, with the ball leaving a round hole

This fowling piece (middle) carried by Robert Chaffin of Acton was either built to accept, or later adapted to fit, a bayonet.

Stuart C. Mowbray photo,

Concord Museum Collection, gift of Dr. Benjamin Ferris, Jr.

A musket (above) built from older reused parts and carried by John Gordon of Stow has a .62-cal. bore. Gordon later died from wounds received during the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Fort Ticonderoga Museum Collection, The Robert Nittolo Collection

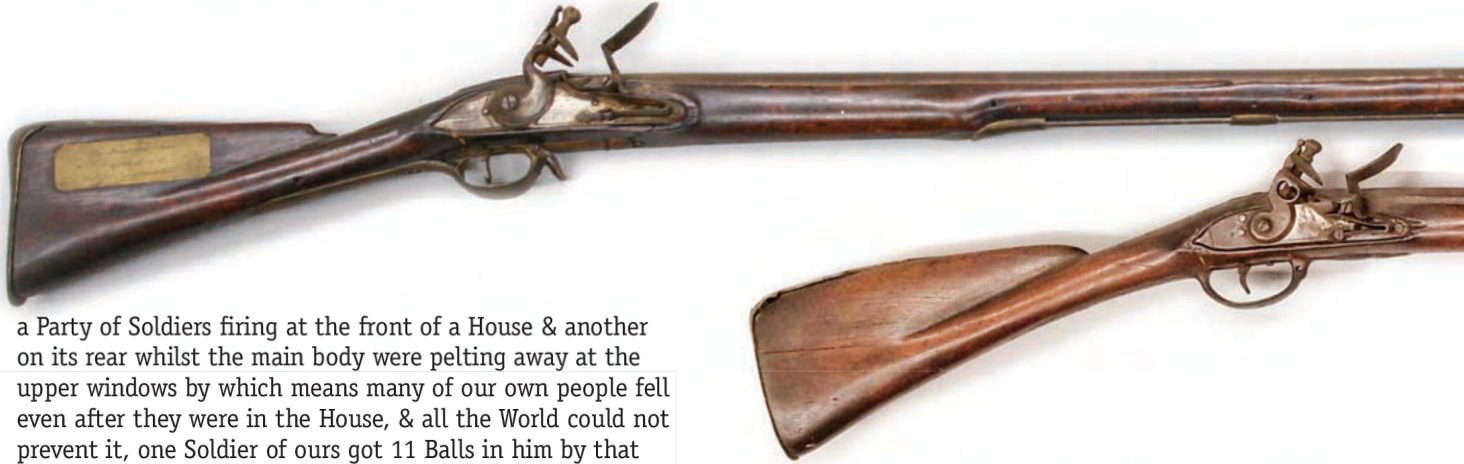
where it entered and blowing out the opposite side sending not only the .69-cal. ball, but also shards of horn and fragments of clothing, into his horrific wound. The horn was preserved by his family before being donated to the town of Acton.

As the British regulars made it back to Lexington center, they met about 1,000 reinforcements with two 6-lb. field pieces, which had been sent out of Boston to meet the retreating column. Reverend William Gordon stated in his history, "But a little on this side Lexington Meeting-House where they were met by the Brigade, with, cannon, under Lord Percy, the scene changed." After the arrival of Lord Percy, the fighting became more intense and vicious, and, as mentioned by Reverend Gordon, homes were looted and put to the torch. Other houses became shooting positions for provincial minutemen and militiamen, as well as the place where many would meet their demise.

There are many accounts that survive written by both sides relating to what happened that day, and one of the most detailed was penned by an unknown British officer who commanded a company of the 4th Regiment of Foot as a part of Lord Percy's relief brigade. He wrote, "Such a scene of Confusion never was & I saw several men killed by our own people firing on them from eagerness you would see



SHOT HEARD ROUND THE WORLD



a Party of Soldiers firing at the front of a House & another on its rear whilst the main body were pelting away at the upper windows by which means many of our own people fell even after they were in the House, & all the World could not prevent it, one Soldier of ours got 11 Balls in him by that means, 4 of which have been cut out, & he is still alive."

In the Cambridge village of Menotomy, some of the heaviest fighting of the day took place. One of those wounded was Nathan Putnam of Danvers. He was struck in his right shoulder by a British musket ball and lost his musket. Seen in newspapers soon after the battle was an advertisement looking for his gun, "Lost in the battle of Menotomy by Nathan Putnam of Captain Hutchinson's Company who was then badly wounded a French firelock marked D No 6 with a marking iron on the breech Said Putnam carried it to a

cross road near a mill Whoever has said gun in possession is desired to return it to Colonel Mansfield of Lynn or to the selectmen of Danvers and they shall be rewarded for their trouble." His musket was more than likely an older Model 1728 French Infantry musket, many of which were captured during the Seven Years War and sold commercially in Boston.

Across the street from where Putnam was wounded is the Jason Russell house. It is owned today by the Arlington Historical Society and kept as a museum. There were at least 12 provincial soldiers killed in and around the house, and it



Amos Doolittle's "The Battle of Lexington April 19th, 1775. Plate I" depicts a company of British grenadiers commanded by Maj. John Pitcairn, shown mounted on a horse, firing into the Lexington militia commanded by Capt. John Parker.




Captain John Parker's fowling piece (below) was donated to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1860 by his grandson, Theodore Parker. This British Pattern 1756 Long Land musket with an .80-cal. bore (L.) was captured on the morning of April 19, 1775, from a soldier of the 43rd Regiment of Foot. Joel Bohy photos, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State House Art Commission



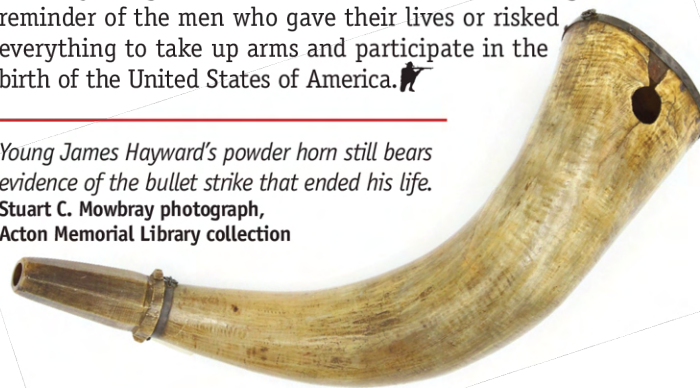
is not known how many regulars died there. The unknown officer of the 4th Regiment of Foot mentioned above was there and stated, "In one of those Sallys I had a very narrow escape having a Granadier of the 5th, a soldier of ours, & a marine killed all around me, but we soon got into the house & I counted 11 Yankees dead in it & the orchard, one villain had 73 Balls in his Bag & 2 horns of Powder." The fighting continued until the regulars made it to Charlestown and the relative safety of the Bunker/Breed's Hill area, which a few months later would be the scene of more heavy fighting.

On the morning of April 20th, Reverend David McClure rode out to the scene of the battle. He wrote in his diary, "Determining to see what had been done on the rout of the enemy, I rode to Watertown & from thence came on the road to Lexington. I went almost to the meeting house, where the first American blood was wantonly spilt, but the rain necessitated me to return. Dreadful were the vestiges of war on the road. I saw several dead bodies, principally British, on & near the road. They were all naked, having been stripped, principally, by their own soldiers. They lay on their faces. Several were killed who stopped to plunder & were suddenly surprised by our people pressing upon their rear. The houses on the road of the march of the British, were all perforated with balls, & the windows broken. Horses, cattle & swine lay dead around. Such were the dreadful trophies of war, for about 20 miles!"

By the end of the day on April 19, there were approximately 5,000 militia and minutemen who had followed the British back to the relative safety of Boston. Some were too late to enter the fight, but were ready to lay siege on the town of Boston. Within a few days there would be more than 20,000 men, not just from Massachusetts, but also from the surrounding colonies. It would be almost a year before British forces would evacuate Boston and another seven before the bloody war would come to an end with the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

The accounts written by participants, as well as the surviving arms, battle damage and archaeological evidence, not only bring the events closer to us but are a tangible reminder of the men who gave their lives or risked everything to take up arms and participate in the birth of the United States of America. 

Young James Hayward's powder horn still bears evidence of the bullet strike that ended his life. Stuart C. Mowbray photograph, Acton Memorial Library collection



Important Dates in History

- Apr 1: Marines Disbanded 1783
- Apr 5: Sugar Act 1764
- Apr 13: Thomas Jefferson's Birthday 1743
- Apr 18: Paul Revere and William Dawes Ride 1775
- Apr 19: Battles of Lexington and Concord 1775
- Apr 19: Congress ratifies preliminary peace treaty 1783
- Apr 25: Greene defeated at Hobkirk's Hill, SC 1781
- Apr 27: Benedict Arnold's troops force a British retreat at Ridgefield, Connecticut. 1777



The Missouri 200th Anniversary SAR Medals are for sale. They are \$30.00 if you get them from Compatriot J. Howard Fisk and \$35.00 if he has to mail it to you.

MOSSAR Annual Congress



Colorguard presenting Colors at the beginning of the congress.



Colorguard Commander Steve Perkins being presented with the Hanna White Arnett Silver Medal Certificate from DAR State Regent Lisa Parks.



OMC Past-President Charles McMillan being presented with the Hanna White Arnett Silver Medal Certificate from DAR State Regent Lisa Parks.



Ken Lawrence being presented with the Hanna White Arnett Silver Medal Certificate from DAR State Regent Lisa Parks.



Daniel Piedlow showing the certificate for first place in the Poster Contest, who goes to New Covenant Academy in Springfield.



Julien Pierre Icher, a French National and guest speaker in his Colonial Uniform.



OMC Members Norman Knowlton (3rd from left), and Ken Lawrence (3rd from right) receiving their Henry Knox Achievement Award.



Compatriot Steve Perkins (2nd from right) receiving an oak leaf and certificate for his Meritorious Service Medal.



OMC Members Daniel Piedlow and Gary Gift (2nd and 3rd from left), receiving their Silver Missouri Society Medal and Certificate.



Compatriot George Swales (L) receiving a Certificate of Distinguished Service.



Past-President Charles McMillan (center) receiving the First Place Certificate and plaque for the Josiah Fogg Award for large chapter.



Past-President Charles McMillan (L) with the Certificate for Large Chapter in the Americanism Contest.

136th MOSSAR Annual Conference April 2025
There were several attendees from the Ozark Mountain chapter (OMC), Dr. Norman Knowlton, Gary Gift, Steve Perkins, Charles McMillan, Dan McMurray, Ken Lawrence, Dan Pieddlow, and several received awards.

The OMC received both the Josiah Fogg and

Americanism awards for a Large chapter. Thanks to all of the compatriots who contributed to the Chapter this year.

The MOSSAR colorguard supported two major events that occurred during the Conference, and the OMC colorguardsmen were part of those events. From marching to the American style Revolution drum

- Continued on Page 14 -



The swearing in of the 2025 Missouri State Officers.



Members of the Ozark Mountain Chapter who attended the State Conference are (from L-R) Steve Perkins, Charles McMillan, Ken Lawrence, Dan Philbrick, George Swales, Dan McMurray, Norman Knowlton, Daniel Piedlow, and Gary Gift.

This Day in History

April 7, 1788

The first permanent American settlement in the Northwest Territory was established at Marietta, Ohio. This marked the beginning of organized westward expansion in the U.S.

April 9, 1865

General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, effectively ending the Civil War. This surrender marked the beginning of Reconstruction in the United States.

April 15, 1912

The RMS Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg, resulting in the loss of over 1,500 lives. The tragedy led to major reforms in maritime safety.

April 21, 1836

The Battle of San Jacinto led to the independence

- From on Page 13 -

played by Compatriot Charles McMillan, to carrying flags and firing muskets.

The events were within an hour of each other... so some went to the Gateway Arch in St. Louis to welcome the Marquis de LaFayette as he came to the farthest west state he visited on his Farewell Tour, and others supported Friday's Conference speaker, Julien Pierre Icher,

"Julien Pierre Icher is a French national, Founder, and President of The Lafayette Trail, Inc. www.thelafayettetrail.org

and Secretary General Michael Elston in unveiling a

Lafayette Trail marker.

The second banquet included the swearing in of the Officers of MOSSAR.



Newley sworn in MOSSAR President Steven Biggs and First Lady Vicky.

of Texas from Mexico. General Sam Houston's victory over Santa Anna marked the end of the Texas Revolution.

April 24, 1800

President John Adams signed legislation to establish the Library of Congress. This institution would grow to become one of the largest and most important libraries in the world.

April 28, 1789

The Mutiny on the HMS Bounty occurred; though

Awards and Events

The Missouri State Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual State Conference at the Chateaux on the Lake on 11 April 2025. Our State SAR Colorguard was asked to provide a colorguard to present the colors for the opening ceremonies.

Those compatriots attending from the Ozark Mountain Chapter were: Charles. McMillan, OMC Past President, Gerald McCoy, OMC 1st Vp. Ken Lawrence MOSSAR 1st VP, Steve Perkins, State Colorguard Commander.

I was able to play my drum in this event and was joined by Jeffrey Willey. Jeffrey played his drum and then played fife as I drummed the recovery of the colors.

The DAR surprised each coloroguard member with the Silver Hannah White Garret volunteer medal. This is the highest award they can give someone outside of the DAR organization.



Members of the Missouri Society SAR at the DAR State Conference.



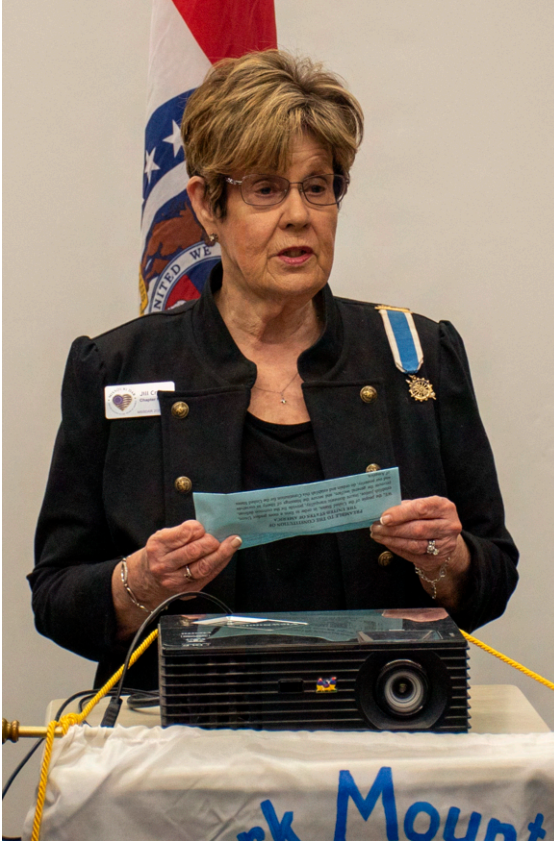
involving the British, it impacted U.S. maritime law and adventure literature. The event inspired numerous books and films.

April 30, 1789

George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States in New York City. This historic event set the precedent for American presidential inaugurations.



Awards and Events



Jill Creson, Regent of the Rachael Donelson Chapter DAR reciting The American's Creed at the monthly meeting on April 19th.



Robert Dixon, Green County Commissioner giving the welcome and remarks at the April meeting.



Guest speakers receiving a challenge coin from OMC President J. Howard Fisk.



Tolling of the Bells for the Colonies and General Washington by Compatriot Bryan Hood.

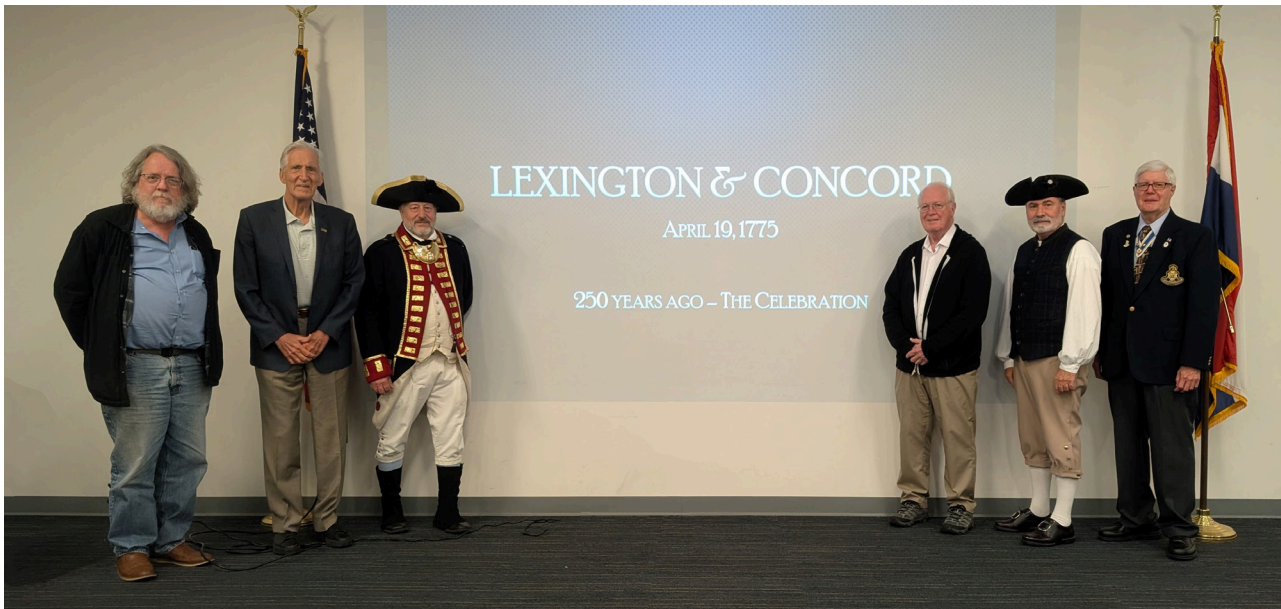
Awards and Events



OMC Past-President George Swales presenting the history and facts on the Battles of Lexington and Concord.



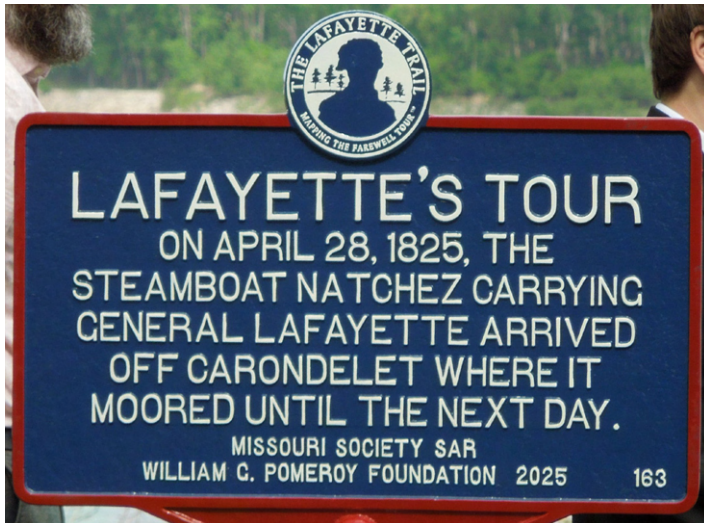
Compatriot Cris Brayman presenting ROTC Silver Award to Officer Candidate Wheeler at CoFO Gold Program 23 Apr 2025.



Members of the Ozark Mountain Chapter at the History Explorers event on April 29. Members include: Jeff Settle, ????, Steve Perkins, Norman Knowlton, J. Howard Fisk, and George Swales.

Awards and Events

On April 29, 1825, the Marquis de Lafayette stepped off the river boat in the evening hours, at what is now known as Bellerive Park, in the Carondelet neighborhood of St. Louis. His plan was to go to the landing at St. Louis, but given the lateness of the day, chose to remain overnight, just south of the city, and resume his tour the next morning. That is where a wayside marker was recently placed by the Lafayette Trail, Inc. organization. The Missouri Society Color Guard supported this unveiling event 2:00 p.m. April 26. The Carondelet Historical Society's Micheal Brickey, the local alderwoman, and Julien Icher of Lafayette Trail, Inc pulled together to make this marker placement a reality. The Color Guard advanced colors and remained in place with flags during the ceremony and while muskets fired a volley over the Mississippi River under the command of Steve Perkins. Photos by Jeff Settle.



The Lafayette Marker.



Colorguard present Colors at the Lafayette Marking Ceremony.



Colorguard at the Lafayette Ceremony.

Awards and Events



Musket fire at the Lafayette Marker Ceremony.

Charles McMillan had the privilege of presenting the Bronze Good Citizenship Medal and Certificate to Cadet SRA Ryan Tyndall at their banquet in April. This is the second year in presenting to the Civil Air Patrol, and it looks like they will continue to be part of the Medals/Awards program for Ozark Mountain Chapter.



Colorguard at the Gateway Arch for the DAR Lafayette ceremony.

Upcoming Events



Saturday, May 17 at 9:30 AM, the monthly meeting of the Ozark Mountain Chapter will be at the Ozark Technical College in the Atrium. The address is 1001 E. Chestnut Expy., Springfield. All are welcome to attend.



Thursday, May 22 at 10:00 AM, the OMC will be presenting a Flag Certificate at Mayse Automotive, 2032 S. Elliott Ave., Aurora, MO.

Thursday, May 22 at 11:30 AM, the OMC Colorguard will be participating in the Naturalization Ceremony at the George Washington Carver National Park, 5646 Carver Rd., Diamond, MO.



Sunday, May 25 at 11:30 AM, the OMC Colorguard will be participating at the Battle of Fort San Carlos event in Ste. Genevieve. Colorguard are to muster at the Ste. Genevieve Catholic Church, 49 Dubourg Pl., Ste. Genevieve. All are welcome to attend. **THIS IS A NATIONAL EVENT.**



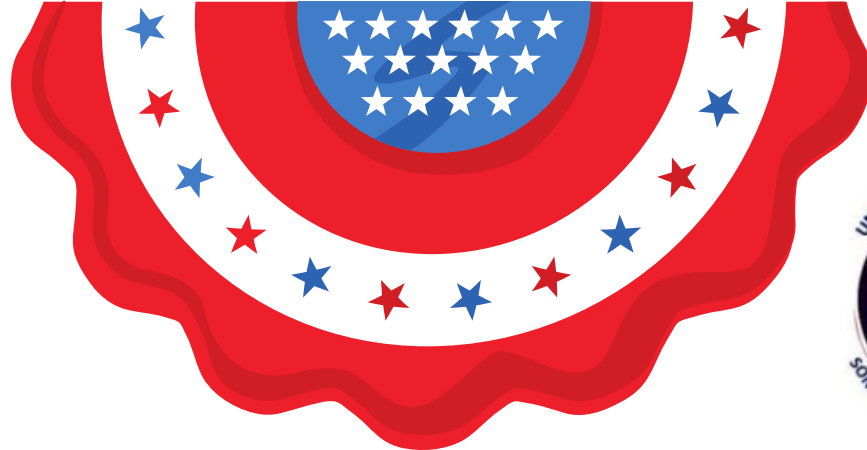
Monday, May 26 at 10:30 AM, the OMC will be at the Springfield National Cemetery celebrating Memorial Day. Members should arrive between 10:00 and 10:15. The cemetery address is 1792 E. Seminole St., Springfield. All are welcome to attend.



Wednesday, May 28 at 10:00 PM, there is an Honor Flight returning at the Springfield Airport. Everyone is welcome to attend and show support for our Veterans.



Tuesday, June 10 at 6:30 PM, the OMC Chapter Development Committee will be held at Steve's home. All members are welcome to attend. If you need Steve's address, email Steve.



Battle of Fort San Carlos Festival and Grave Marking

**SUNDAY, MAY 25, 2025
STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI**

Plan your stay now in beautiful, historic Ste. Genevieve, the first organized European settlement west of the Mississippi River in present-day Missouri.

Event Schedule

11:30 a.m.

Registration at Guibord-Valle House

Challenge coins & medals available for purchase.

12:30 p.m.

**Militia and Color Guard muster at
Guibord-Valle House**

1 p.m.

Memorial Cemetery Ceremony

Rain location: Ste. Genevieve Catholic Church

**SAR members must
register online to receive
credit. Scan below to visit
the event website:**

**[www.mossar.org/battle-
of-fort-san-carlos/](http://www.mossar.org/battle-of-fort-san-carlos/)**



**Bring your own wreath and receive
a commemorative flag streamer.**

National Color Guard Event - Sons of the American Revolution

Participating Color Guard members must contact State Commander Steve Perkins
to review safety requirements and eligibility for medal qualification: patriotmarcher@fastmail.com



SAVE THE DATE

Saturday

June 14th, 2025



National SAR 250th Commemoration

Birth of the United States Army

and a celebration of

George Washington as Commander-in-Chief

**Special Grave Marking Ceremony for
George and Martha Washington**



250th Ceremony at Mount Vernon

Revolutionary Encampment, Music, Luncheon

National Museum of the U.S. Army Tour

New Revolutionary War 250 Special Exhibit

Gala Dinner Hosted by George Washington

Registration opens the week of April 21